CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpoo cotton, 6 5-8d. New York cotton, 12 3-4c. ton, 12. New York gold, 105 5-8.

New Orleans cotton, 11 7-8c. Memphis cot-WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WARLINGTON, February 20, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and Ohio valley, and lower lakes, north to west winds, rising barometer, cooler and clear, or partly cloudy weather.

THE man who, as a legislator, would save the dogs at the expense of the sheep is what-

Is IT not in order for the legislature to prowide for a constitutional convention to meet next June? We think so,

THE Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad is completed, the first train passing the entire length of the road yester-

Servia and Montenegro will be able to accomplish a treaty of peace with Turkey, which it is believed will be lasting and satis-

COLLIER's bill for the establishment of superior courts, introduced in the house yesterday, seems to be an improvement on Stokes's meeting, as it does, most, if not all, the ob jections to that me

A MOVEMENT is on foot to pool a portion of the earnings of all the distilleries in the country-ten cents for every gallon of taxable liquors distilled. The object is to raise the price of bug-juice to a paying basis.

THE Knoxville Chronicle thinks the attempted assassination of Packard is the natural outcome of the Mardi Gras show in New Orleans, on Tuesday. If so, it is very strange there was no attempt to assassinate any one in Memphis.

A COUNCIL of war was held in Washington yesterday over the severe criticisms of the press on recent political transactions. It was rumored there last night that the President will go for Don Piatt, of the Capital, for libel and also for seditious writing.

THE Softa returning board of Constantinople have counted out the sultan. His days are numbered. He is suffering from paralysis of the brain. Midhat Pasha, even a thousand miles away, was able to assert his power to strike even at the throne itself.

Two communications in regard to our city ment, one of them from Judge Clapp, have been received and will appear in the APPEAL made by a very lengthy congressional re nort ntechnies their appearance this morning

Russia has entered into an alliance with Germany, in which Austria is expected to concur, and she is making most energetic efforts to enable her army to cross the Pruth. In order to facilitate the movement of troops the Roumanian government is altering the gauge of her railroads to conform to the Rus-

HON. ABRAM S. HEWITT was before the senate committee yesterday. He said that disbursement of campaign funds, and that he (Hewitt) knew nothing about the telegrams sent to Oregon by Colonel Pelton. Mr. Hewitt said he never sent a cipher telegram during the whole campaign.

THE Democratic members of congress held a caucus in Washington last night, at which nite action was had except the one sustaining the proceeding of counting the vote, and protesting against the partisan action of the

An effort was made yesterday to have two clerks of the Louisiana returning-board exprivileges and duties of the house, but Judg Field made objection, which was sustained. that no member or clerk of the board should be examined until the committee should be able to obtain the original returns now in possession of the senate Louisiana committee.

the bill of sundry appropriations just concluded by the lower house of congress: For Chicago and St. Louis, \$400,000 each; Philadelphia and Cincinnati, \$325,000 each; Grand Rapids and Evansville, \$20,000 each: Nashville, \$13,000; Parkersburg, \$5000; Port Huron, \$19,000. The aggregate of the entire sundry appropriations foot up \$14,-

In answer to a correspondent, we have to say that an appeal from the action of the might be made by either party, but we not believe such action will be taken. From all that we can gather from press and will be acquiesced in by the country for the sake of a peaceable solution of a dangerous question. Right, justice and equity will be waived in view of the peace and prosperity

of tax-payments. No greater calamity than the closing of the schools can be-fall this city from a character of legislation mischievous in the extreme, and which, rdens of the tax-payers. The legislature has already inflicted injury upon the State by growing in favor with the people, and the cast.

LOUISIANA.

In the Senate and House, having bee Rejected by the "High Joint"-Text of the Decision of the Commission.

Objections Offered to the Count of the Vote for Hayes and Wheeler-The Radical Commissioners are Knowingly Alding and Abetting Fraud.

The Act Creating the Commission wa Passed to the End that the Frauds of Bulldozer Wells and His Fellow Thieres Should be Exposed and not

Condoned.

Clear Statements of Fact by Democratic Senators Met with Falsehood, Quibble and Subterfuge by Sherman and Morton, the Bull-

dozer's Friends.

The Strict Party Vote of the Bulldozing Commissioners Indorsed by a Strict Party Vote of the Bulldozing Senators, who Believe in Fraud and Corruption.

JOINT SESSION. WASHINGTON, February 19.—At ten o'clock the house met, and took a recess till eleven, the time being occupied in preparing for the reception of the senate. The galleries were reception of the senate. The gameries were crowded, as usual on the days when the count is to proceed. Precisely at eleven o'clock the senate arrived. The presiding officer said: "The joint meeting of congress resumes its session. The objections presented to the certificates from the State of Louisiana having een submitted to the commission, the two houses have reconvened to receive and con-sider the decision of that tribunal, in writing, by a majority of the commissioners, and signed by a majority of the commissioners agreeing thereto. It is in language the same as the decision given in the case of Florida, with the difference that where the latter recites, 'the commission so decided,' the words

ealsted at the date of the passage of said act, to go into the evidence advance, the papers opened by the president of the sensor to the present that he present that the certified to by the governor of the State on and according to the determination of their appointment by the returning officers for the election in said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors, or by counter proof to show they had not, or that the determination of said returning officers was not in accordance with truth and fact. The commission, by a majority of votes, being of opinion that it is not within the jurisdiction of the two houses of congress assembled to count the votes for President and Vice-President, to enter upon the trial of such question. The commission, by a majority of votes, is also of opinion that it is not competent to prove any of said persons so appointed electors as aforesaid held office of trust or profit under the United States at the time when they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under the laws of the State, or any other material officers of elections who canvassed the votes at the election for electors in Louisina were a lawfully constituted body by virtue of constitutional law, and that a vacancy in said body did not vittate its proceedings. The commission has also decided, and does hereby decide, by a majority of votes, and report as a consequence of the roregoing, and upon the ground before stated, that the paper purposing to be a certificate of the electoral vot s of said State of Louisiana, objected to by true of constitution, and herewith returned, is not the certificate of votes provised for by the constitution of the United States, and that they ought rot to be counted as such. The significance are saided whether there were any objections to the decision.

bjections to the decision.

Mr. Gibson presented objections to the deusion on the ground that the commission had refused to receive the evidence which had been offered, and had decided that the votes mentioned in certificates one and three should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, such evi-dence to the contrary notwithstanding. The paper recites at great length the proceedings of the commission, but the point of it is the rejection of the evidence. It is signed by most of the Democrats in both houses. nour. It was the driest of legal documents; epetitions of various forms in which evilence had been offered to and refused by the sion. He then spoke of the offer of the Dem commission. No one, after the first five ninutes, made the slightest pretense of list-

minutes, made the slightest pretense of listening to or attempting to understand it. A
hum of conversation prevailed on the floor
and in the crowded galleries to such an extent that the presiding officer several times
appealed for order, and silence finally prevailed. When the reading was ended an
opportunity was given the members who had
that certain electors in that State were incling
gible, and commenting on the decision of the
commission, said that if a file of soldiers
should threaten to murder the governor of
the State unless he signed the certificates of
certain electors in that State were incling
the commission, said that if a file of soldiers
should threaten to murder the governor of
the State unless he signed the certificates of
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the State unless he signed the certificates of
certain electors in that State were incling
the commission, said that if a file of soldiers
should threaten to murder the governor of
the State unless he signed the certificates of
certain electors in that State were inclined
that certain electors in th not yet signed the paper to step to the clerk's desk and affix their names. This used up more time and added to the upreur.

At a quarter to one a clock the joint control of the clerk's the two houses of congress to inquire into the matter. The decision was to the effect that there was no power in congress to obtain the truth, and smite down fraud. He entered his

rom such State are the votes provided for by the constitution, and what persons were duly appointed electors; yet the commission refused to examine and ascertain who were are within the provisions of the constitution We commend the promptness with which

the sociool board, last night, legislated upon act creating the commission was passed to the end that the commission would hear and examine the evidence, and honestly decide votes the commission had decided should be counted were not duly chosen, but that they had falsely and fraudulently acted as such

the commission in declining to hear evidence of these and other facts, was in violation of the letter and spirit of the act under which the commission was created, and of the spirit of the constitution of the United States. No further objections being presented, the presiding officer announced that he would withdraw, so that the two houses might separately consider and decide upon the objec-

HOUSE. The senate having withdrawn, Mr. Wood arose to make a motion, but the speaker interposed, as this was a new legislative day, beginning after prayer and the reading of the journal of Saturday.

juestion was raised in joint meeting. At infity-six minutes after ten o'clock the senate for the house of representatives,

Upon returning, the president pro tem. said that objection having been made to the decision on the vote of Louisiana, the two houses separated to deliberate in regard to that decision. Unless some senator asked, he would not direct that the decision and objections thereto be read again. Senator Davis said the papers should be

Senator Sargent said that if all the papers were to be read the two hours allowed for discussion would be consumed, and there would be no time left for debate. The president pro tem, decided that the time occupied by the reading of the papers would not be taken out of the two hours allowed for debate. The two hours would run from the time debate in the senate was actu-

Senator Sherman submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana stand as the judgment of the senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding. The decision of the commission was then read by Secretary Gorham, and the president inquired if the objections submitted in the se should be read. of the present decision are, 'the commission has, by a majority of votes, decided." The efficial communication continues:

Senators Bogy and Davis demanded the reading, when Senator Sherman said the papers had been read in the house and it was

Senator Withers-We want as many ords of them as possible Senator Bogy said that this was the important business which the senate had ever been called upon to perform, and the reading

save the minutest item.

The objections were then read, and Senaresolution of Senatur Sherman, as follows:

Ordered, That the votes purporting to be
the electoral votes for President, and which
were given by William P. Kellogg, W. J. H.
Burch, Peter Joseph, L. A. Sheldon, Morris
Marks, A. B. Levisse, O. H. Brewster and
Oscar Jafferin, claiming to be electors for the
State of Louisiana he not constal the de-State of Louisiana, be not counted, the de-cision of the commission to the contrary not-

The question being on the substitute of Senator Kernan, Senator Bogy spoke of the electoral commission being invested with the same power as the two houses of congress in canvassing the electoral vote, and said it was intrusted with the duty of deciding who were the true electors, but this duty had not been performed. The commission was directed to ascertain the true vote of the State, but in-stead of that they had brought forth certifinostrils of all honest people. The judgment of the commission had been weighed in the balance and found want-ing. It could not stand the sanction of truth, justice and fair dealing. If the law

commission to ascertain the true vote of the State, it was the most cunningly devised pitfall that ever mortal fell into. The judg-ment of this commission was founded on the denial of the right to prove fraud. It was an admission that fraudulent certificates, of the notoriously corrupt returning board, were good, valid and true. This judgment, bear-ing so heavily in favor of fraud and against truth and justice, would never be approved by the American people, but it would be con-demned for all time. The truth had not been by the law was perverted. In conclusion, he said the Democratic party counseled lawful and peaceful submission to the decision, and confidently relied upon the will of the people and the merits of their case.

Senator Kernan said the senate should not, and, he trusted, would not affirm the decision which had been made by the commission. He then spoke of the offer of the Dem matter. The decision was to the enect that there was no power in congress to obtain the truth, and smite down fraud. He entered his truth, and smite down fraud. He entered his cast, where it is past remedy, that an elector was ineligible, and strike out his vote,

At a quarter to one o'clock the joint convention was again called to order, and the presiding officer asked whether there were any further objections to the decision.

Senator Wallace presented objections, which were read. They are: First, that the decision is in violation of the electoral act in this, that by the act the commission is required to decide whether any and what votes quired to decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by

truth, and smite down fraud. He entered his solemn protest against it, and he did so from a higher motive than for the success of any man or any political party. He did not want it to go to the world without a protest, that we overruled a well settled principle of law. Who six months ago contended for any such principle as that? This tribunal decided you could not enter into proof to contradict the principle should have been affirmed by a vote of eight to seven.

Senator Thurman said a statute of Louisiana created a returning board consisting of five persons, who were to hold office indefi-nitely, and with power to fill all vacancies duly appointed electors in and by the State of Louisiana, and what votes from that State five men to say who should hold office in the State. The question of who should hold office depended not upon the vote of the people, but upon the will of the returning board. He believed such a board was utterly destructions. The State of Louisiana, under our constitu-tion, had no power to create such a board. The acts of that board were unconstitutional null and void. Even if its acts were not un

constitutional, they were not legal in canbecause the statute required that the s and inconsiderate enactments secure it an unenviable place legislative annuls of the untrue. Third, because the decision is in dissame party, and they steadily refused to fill were procured by corruption and were wholly in the legislative annals of the State, but we trust it will not go the length of imparing our admirable public school system either by amendments curtailing the number of officers necessary to its proper administration, or by cutting off the tax supply. As the Little Rock Gazette well says, "free schools pay their way. Ignorance is costly. An earnest, zealous support of our free schools on the part of the people—wise legislation to encourage and strengthen them on the part of our law-state strengthen them on the legislative to absorb the executive, and it will stand estable the vacancy. The duty of that board was the president of fill the vacancy. The duty of the duty do so. Proof which counses and compile the returns of commission should have been acceptancy of the compile the returns of commission should have been acceptancy the control of the constitution and they are stately law they are stately law they strengthen them on the part of our lawsigned by himself, and several senators and by what fraud a man might be elected Presimakers is what we need. Next to a wise representatives, for the following reasons:

by what fraud a man might be elected President or Vice-President, or how ineligible an electors of the State. When that is done the settlement of our debt, come the public schools." The system is gradually yet surely had received a large majority of the votes elector must be counted, and neither State electors of the State, and when they nor congress could right the wrong. He ut- have & ascertained that, then their duty

electoral tribunal. It was constituted by the votes of the very gentlemen who now objected to its finding. The senators objecting knew, when they voted for the bill organizing the commission, that these very questions of taking evidence were to be submitted to its its all the very indicated and male that declaration it is final, so to it, and they were in honor bound by its decision. Though he voted against the bill, and fought it step by step, after it passed he made up his mind to abide by the decision of the electoral commission, he had given all he

the tribunal. These objections now, from the other side of the chamber, were insulting to the tribunal, and insulting to those who sustained its decision. The Democrats had chosen an arbitration; the decision was

but they had simply obeyed the law, and congress had no power, thank God, to reverse the decision. The Democrats could come forward now and say what they proposed to prove. Why was it that they did not offer their proof before the investigating committee? He argued that it would have been impossible for the commission to have examined all the evidence before the fourth of March, and this attempt to have them take evidence

The president pro tem, said the chair took this occasion to say to the occupants of the galleries that if there are any marks of approbation or disapprobation the chair will order the galleries to be cleared at once, so that the innocent will not suffer with those who break the order of the senate.

In on justice, and common sense, and they believe that the end of legal proceedings is the attainment of justice. They will not respect a decision that refuses to hear; a treaty that indorses falsehood, sustains forgery and places the Federal government at the mercy of the base. They will and they should agitate for its reversal. The result before us is fairly macked, it is the dorse of result washed. Senator Morton said the statute of Louisiana creating the returning board provided in express terms that the majority of the num-

ber should constitute a quorum to do business and make returns. The board was to consist

of five persons, to be elected by the senate. Three of that number, by the express terms of the act, were a quorum to do business. There were four in number upon the board, one more than a majority. The electoral properly constituted. On the other hand, it law. The constitution provides that the sen-ate shall consist of two senators from each State, yet vacancies from half a dozen States will not destroy the legal character of this senate. The law provides that the supreme court shall consist of a certain number of judges. Two or three vacancies will not destroy the legal character of the supreme court; so he could run through law. In regard to corporations and special tribufor specific ministerial purposes. Sometime full to enable it to perform an act; but here the law creating this tribunal guards against that by specially providing that a majority of members shall constitute a quorum, and it there be such majority present, it makes no difference from what cause there are absentees, whether they are vacancies, or whether the members are willfully absent, if there be

to prove that certain electors were ineligible on the seventh of November, the day of the election. They decided that on two grounds — first, because in any point of view, proof would be immaterial, because the substance of the constitu-tion, the spirit and meaning of it is, that electors shall be eligible when they come to act, when they come to vote, and not at the time when they are elected. Certain persons as a senator must have certain qualifications but if he has them when the time comes to be sworn in, that is enough. It is immaterial whether he has them on the day of his elec-tion; that is well settled. But the commission decided that the proof was immaterial on other grounds: If it was conceded that an elector was ineligible on the day he voted, vote? If it can, it is overturning the very best settled principles of law. A man may be ineligible to a seat in this body; he may not be thirty years old; he may be under disabilities of the fourteenth amendment, but if he comes here and is sworn in, and takes his seat, he may afterward be turned out upon the proof of the fact, but every vote that he cast has the same validity with the vote of every other senator. A man may be ineligible to be appointed judge under the fourteenth amendment, or for want of age, or from any cause provided by the law of the State in which he lives, yet, if he is appointed, notwithstanding his ineligibili-ty, every act of his as judge is just as valid as if he had been eligible. He may be turned

out on a quo warranto, but until that is done his act is valid, and can there be an excep-tion found to this rule? He knew of none In applying to it electors we apply a simple well settled rule of law, and how absurd i would be to overturn that rule. In a case State, those appointed by a State to decide and declare who had been elected. It seemed to him that if any principle of constitutional law was plain, that must be. The constitu-tion gives to each house the right to judge of members. If it were not for that provision of the constitution, each house could do that; and if a senatorial election were contested it would have to be the legislature of the State that sends a senator here, but that power has been given to each house in regard

electoral commission, and determined to to their members, and not in regard to the electors. If the framers of the constitution had intended to give that power they would have said so. To infer the existence of so great a power is to overrule every principle of construction in regard to the constitution that was adopted in the beginning, and to give to congress the power to judge of the election returns and the qualifications of electors, is for the legislative to absorb the executive, the substitute voted for the resolution.

> decision of the commission. The president pro tem. replied that would be included in the notification. The senate then, at thirty-five minutes past three o'clock, took a recess untiliten o'clock to-

beginning after prayer and the reading of the journal of Saturday.

Mr. Wood then moved that the house take a recess till ten o'clock.

Before putting the question, the speaker said he desired to present some enrolled bills, but Mr. Conger objected. The yeas and nays were then called on Mr. Wood's motion, and it was agreed to—yeas, 140; nays, 130. The following Democrats voted in the negative:
Ainworth, Anderson, John H. Bagley, Bell, Carr, Cutler, Finley, Goodin, Hatcher, Haymond, Hopkins, Jones JN. H.), Kehr, Lemoyne, Morgan, Neal, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Stevenson, Tarbox, Warner, Wells [Mo.], Willis, Wilshire and Yeates.

The house thereupon took a recess, and the sired to present some enrouses and age of the continuous and agreed to—yeas, 140; nays, 130. The nay Democrats voted in the negative atth, Anderson, John H. Bagley, Bell, bell, Carr, Culter, Finley, Goodin, her, Haymond, Hopkins, Jones IN. H., a. Lemogre, Morgan, Neal, Phelps, Pother, Powell, Stevenson, Tarbox, Warner, H. State of Louisans and a Republicans were recorded and and perjury, and Republicans were sumed at the channel of the half bees, and the sense of the comments of the commen frauds his State, and the fourth confessedly guilty and indicted for forging dead men's names on the pay-rolls of his city. If these returns, certified by an executive whose only title to his place is Federal bayonets, are to be conclusive proof of title to the Presidence. be conclusive proof of title to the Presidency, then a government of law is supplanted by one of force and fraud. A majority of the the evidence before the fourth of March, and this attempt to have them take evidence looked as if it was contemplated to have a new election for President. He defended the commission, and asked if these pure and honorable men were to be assailed throughout the land by libelers and assassins. When all the testimony taken by both houses of congress in the Louisiana case shall have been read by the people they would see that the decision of the commission was right and just.

one of force and fraud. A majority of the people of the United States, whose rights are divisions of the State provides that two judges shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor, until the election in August, 1878, when they are to be elected by the people, and to hold office eight years, salaries to be paid out of the State treasury, the same as that provided for justices of the suprement this judgment. The laws of the people whom I represent are based on common right, comjust.

this judgment. The laws of the people whom I represent are based on common right, common justice, and common sense, and they be lieve that the end of legal proceedings is the attainment of justice. They will not respect a decision that refuses to hear; a treaty that indorses falsehood, sustains forgery and places the Federal government at the mercy of the base. They will and they should agitate for its reversal. The result before us is fairly reached; it is the decree of party wrong by party fealty from a judicial tribunal upon a purely legal question. May we never look upon its like again.

Senator Surgent, in the course of his reformance of his duties as a sworn officer.

upon its like again.

Senator Sargent, in the course of his remarks, said that frauds had been committed in Louisiana by the Democrats, and it was by such means that they expected to seize the Presidency. It was by such means that, a few days ago, an assassin attempted, in the Statehouse of Louisiana, to take the of a man whom more than half of the people had elected governor. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Senator Sargent (looklight laugh at that fact, but did the senator augh at the fact that one of his party papers this city had counseled the assassination of Governor Hayes? Senator Withers-No. I do not laugh

Senator Sargent-Does the senator laugh at the fact, that his nerty is responsible for the assassination of Abraham Lincoln? Does the senator deny that? Senator Withers-Yes, sir; I deny it fairly and squarely

Senator Sargent, resuming, said the Democratic party was stained all over with the crime of assassination. It had assassinated from the best man God ever created—Abraham Lincoln-down to the poorest negro

the tirade of the senator from Colorado. desired to state that he supported the bill for judicial department of the government would give the subject a fair judicial consideration; but he was mistaken; their decision had demonstrated the fact that the members of the supreme court, the highest tribunal of the land, could not arise above party any more than pronounced politicians. He then alluded to the charges made by the senator from Colorado and the senator from Ohio (Charges) that the Democratic content is considered as to what action (Colorado and the senator from Ohio) (Sherman), that the Democratic party was responsible for all the wrongs committed, and said three-fourths of the violence in the sonth had been instigated and brought about

by the Republican party. ple of this country would accept the judgment of the commission, and that the supreme

the American senate to-day would live as long as constitutional government lasted or the principles of liberty had a votary. He buried in the family churchyard, at Kilbevoted for the bill creating the electoral comnission, and did so in the interest of peace. It was said there was but one Democrat who expected it will be at once taken to Tuam, voted against it. Thank God there was but one, because the Democratic party met this matter upon the broad basis of a fair investigation. When the hill was passed it was expected that there would be a free, full and fair investigation, and that judgment would be reached. would be rendered in accordance with the proofs. He then referred to the condition of Louisiana, and said this returning board had been so successful in governing the State that

they might as well extend operations and govern the nation. tucky (Stevenson) had admonished the senate that the proceedings of this day would live. it was a pity that it was true. He thought it would be better for the fame of the republi if these proceedings could be buried out of sight as soon as they should be finished. For days the waves of vituperation had broken at the feet of the electoral commission in orde to coerce that commission into the crucific tion of the rights of a State, and to-day these same foaming surges beat upon ther because they would not consent to crucify The commission and its judgmen would survive, as it was just. He thought it should be a gladsome thing to every man who cherished the reputation of the Democratic party that the commission did not go behind the returns. As a Republican, cherishing the past of the Republican party, he would not blush when the blank were all stripped off this Louisiana case. Senator Christiancy argued that the electo-l commission was equally fair to both par-es. He had voted for the bill establishing

abide by its decision.

Before Senator Christiancy concluded hi remarks the two hours allowed for debate expired. The question being on the resolu-tion of Senator Kernan as a substitute for that of Senator Sherman, it was rejected-yeas 28, nays 41—a strict party vote. of Senator Sherman, it was agreed to—yeas 41, nays 28, a strict party vote. Those who voted in favor of the substitute voted against the resolution, and those who voted against Senator Hamlin said that the senate having concluded its action on the vote of Louisiana, he moved that the secretary be in-

structed to notify the house of representatives that the senate was ready to meet that body and proceed with the count of the electoral essary to inform the house that the senate had arrived at a conclusion in regard to the

day is not far distant when they will hold to a rigid accountability every man guilty, by vote or speech, of retarding their growth or hindering their usefulness. We appeal to the members from Shelby to make themselves the spacial champions of the children of the spacial champions of the State.

State. Keep the schools going at whatever

Third—The action of the eight members of the space of t

NASHVILLE.

Lowe on Municipal Indebtedness, and Collier on the Establishment of Courts of Appeal.

special to the Appeal. Nashville, February 19.—Senate.—By Mr. Hawkins: Bill to amend the rules of chancery practice in order to lessen the exs of litigation; passed third read The joint resolution directing the comptroller to apportion certain school funds among the counties entitled thereto was adopted. The house joint resolution authorthe comptroller, treasurer and secretary of state, and see where reductions could be made

consideration was postponed to Wednesday.

Mr. Collier's ball to establish a superior
court of appeals in the middle and western
divisions of the State provides that two

O'MAHONEY.

Proposed Funeral Honors to the Late Fenian Chieftain and Great Irish Nationalist.

Dublin, February 19.—The prospective arrival of the body of John O'Mahoney, in Ireland, has excited great interest in the ranks of the Nationalists. A series of imposing demonstrations will, it is expected, ake place. Thousands of Irishmen not symizing with Fenianism will join in the procession at Cork and Dublin, to manifest their hostility to the present system of Brit-ish rule. In illustration of this, it is stated that the home rulers will march with the advanced Tatlomalists, or, as they are called, Fenians. Cardinal Paul Cullen has been solicited to permit O'Mahoney's body to lie in state in the Catholic cathedral. New York, February 19.—A telegram from Ireland, speaking of the funeral of John O'Mahoney, the Fenian chieftain, says:

"Committees have sprung up, as if by magic, in every town in Ireland, and along the line of the route preparations for the reception of the body are being pushed forward with the greatest possible zeal. Addresses are being prepared, and there is hardly a town in Ireland which will not send a delegation to take part in the funeral. In all the great cities of England and Scotland the enthusiasm is, if anything, greater than in Ireland, and nu-merous delegations will be sent to Ireland. tion Cardinal Cullen will take in the matter, as he has not yet replied to the request to al-low the remains to lie in state in the cathe-dral in Dublin. The steamship company has placed a tender at the disposal of the Cork reception committee, and the body will be transferred to the cathedral in Queenstown escorted by a grand torchlight procession. It will then be transmitted to Cork, where it will he in state until Sunday, twenty-fifth instant, when it will be removed to Dublin henny. Should Cardinal Cullen refuse to al-

where Archbishop Machale will give it all the honors the Irish people can desire."

low the body to enter the Dublin church, it is

neral, from the residence, 260 Adams street, at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. STANDLY-At Wittsburg, Arkansas, on Saturday, February 17th, W. S. STANDLY, son of T. L. Standly,

Knights of Pythias. REGULAR meeting of Memphis Lodge,
No. 6, K. of P., will be held this
(TUESDAY evening, February 20th, at 71/2
o'clock, for dispatch of business,
Transfent Knights fraternally invited,
By order

J. WOOD, C. C. W. H. ATKINSON, K. of R. and S

Administrator's Notice. HAVING qualified as administrator of H. J. Brewster, deceased, creditors will file their claims with me, or my attorney; and debtors will please pay at once. Memphis, Feb. 19, 1877.

J. B. BREWSTER.

J. B. BREWSTER.

House Joint Resolution, No. 4. Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Comptroller and Treasurer of the State are hereby instructed to suspend all further payment of Interest upon the State Bonds until otherwise ordered, except that they will continue to pay as heretofore the interest on so many of said bonds as are at this time owned by the educational institutions within the State.

Adopted January 15, 1877.

EDWIN T. TALIAFERBO,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. M. McADOO,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved January 17, 1877.

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved January 17, 1877.

JAMES D PORTER, Governor.

I. C. N. Gibbs, Secretary of the State of Tennessee, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Resolution of the Fortieth General Assembly of Ten-**OLIVER, FINNIE & CO**

GROCERS, Memphis, : : : : Tennesse

200 Hogshends Sugar, all kinds.
200 Barrels N. Y. Refined Sugar.
500 Bags Rio Coffee.
100 Bags Old Government Java Coffee.
50 Tierces Hams.
50 Boxes Breakfast Bacon.
1000 Buckets Fairbank's Lard.
50 Half-barrels Fairbank's Lard.
50 Tierces Fairbank's Lard.
100 Cases 3, 6 and 10-pound Tin Lard.
100 Barrels Louisiana Rice.
25 Tierces South Carolina Rice.
50 Barrels Missouri Cider.
25 gross Bixby's Best Blacking.

Jefferson Street.

W. W. Schoolfield. Henry G. Miller. Louis Hanauer. Henry Thomas

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cotton Factors & General Com'sn Merchants 256 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS.

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete stock of Groceries and Plantation Supplies in the city, making Flour, Bacon, Virginia Tobaccos, Bagging and Ties a specialty. Sole agents for H. C. Cole & Co.'s celebrated brands of Flour, viz: FFFG, Cole's Extra, FF, Orange, etc. Also, agents for the sallatin Mills Sheetings and Cotton Yarns, and Virginia Shot, all of which we will sell low to the trade. See that will consult their interests by calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

For Our Mr. LOUIS HANAUER presides over the Cotton Department, giving his personal attention to

GRAHAM & PROUDFIT,

HARDWARE,

MACHINERY, Avery's Plows and Implements.

No. 319 Main Street (Rice, Stix & Co.'s old stand), Memphis, Tennessee.

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Silk Handkerchiefs, Crepe Lisse Ruchings. OUR ANNUAL SALE OF

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HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

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MENKEN BROS. REMOVAL!

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